NOTE XLIII.

THREE NEW MALAYAN LONGICORN COLEOPTERA.

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Coloborhombus auricomus, sp. n. ♀.

Length about 33 mm. — The whole insect, with the exception, however, of the 2nd and succeeding abdominal segments, shows, under certain lights, a beautiful golden lustre, owing to a fine golden pubescence which is longer and more erect on the prothorax; on the first ventral segment this pubescence is, in places, silvery, on the 2nd and following segments it is black.

The head with palpi and antennae, the legs, the wing-cases and the wings are ochreous; the head with an impressed, mesial, dark line, which extends from the centre of the face up to the prothorax; the throat, a spot behind each eye, and the tip of the mandibles black, the antennae slightly infuscate towards the end.

The prothorax blackish, with ill-defined brown spots along the flanks which have a slight protuberance about the middle; the disk with four slight rounded elevations. The meso- and metasternum black, brownish in the middle, and with faint blue tinges. The scutellum dark coloured and of an elongate triangular shape.

The elytra reach somewhat beyond the posterior coxae, their outer margin straight, their inner one strongly sinuate which makes them widely gaping towards the apices which are sharply pointed.

The abdomen dark steel blue, the apical margin of the pygidium and of the last ventral segment ochreous and faintly notched in the middle.

The described female specimen originates from the Kediri Residency (S. E. Java), and has been presented to the Leyden Museum by Dr. H. J. Veth.

Since the publication of the 9th volume of the Munich Catalogue (1872) two other new species of this genus have been described, viz.

Coloborhombus fulvus H. W. Bates, Cist. Ent. II. p. 395, from Sylhet (probably the *C. velutinus* Saund. in litt.), and
» *fasciatipennis* C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885. p. 369; pl. 10, fig. 12, from Borneo.

Thermonotus Pasteuri, sp. n. ♂ and ♀.

In the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for November 1888 (p. 399) Mr. C. J. Gahan of the British Museum has based the genus *Thermonotus* [closely allied to *Cereopsius* Pascoe [1]] upon a Lamiid from N. India and Penang, which is called by him *Thermonotus nigripes*.

No doubt *Cereopsius apicalis* from East Java, described by myself on p. 5 of the 3rd volume (1881) of the Notes from the Leyden Museum, will prove to be congeneric with Gahan's insect, and now I am fortunate enough to give the description of a third species which originates from the island of Nias, west of Sumatra. I dedicate this new species to Mr. J. D. Pasteur, who lately enriched the Entomological Collection of the Leyden Museum with a beautiful series of Nias Coleoptera and Lepidoptera.

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1) The genus *Cereopsius* is often ascribed to Thomson, an error which, I think, originates from Thomson's Syst. Ceramb. p. 84. If we look, however, at p. 132 of the same work, we see under Corrigenda: „CEREOPSIUS p. 84, n° 289. *Au lieu de*: Thomson, etc..... *Lisez*: Pascoe: Journ. Ent. I. (1862). p. 344."

Thermonotus Pasteuri is extremely close to and shows a striking resemblance with *Th. apicalis* Rits., but is easily distinguished from that species by the more robust prothorax which has the lateral spines much less slender, by the black colour of the abdomen, metasternum and coxae, etc.

Length 22—23 mm., breadth at the shoulders of the elytra $8^1/_2$—9 mm. — Brick red, the apical half of the mandibles, the eyes and antennae, a spot along the middle of the scutellum, the entire legs, the metasternum and the abdomen black, the upper lip and the apical joint of the palpi blackish, the apical third of the elytra dark steel blue. The prothorax and the red portion of the elytra are (in places, as my couple is somewhat rubbed) covered with a very dense, almost crustlike, ochreous pubescence; a reniform spot of a similar pubescence is present on the head (which *inter alia* for the rest is almost smooth) behind the upper lobes of the eyes; on the steel blue apical portion of the elytra and on the dark spot of the scutellum the pubescence is black; a small spot of a white pubescence is present on the under surface of the base of the 3rd and following antennal joints. The sides of the abdomen, the metasternum and the legs are thinly covered with a delicate greyish pile.

The head is nearly smooth and impunctate, but provided along the middle with a narrow raised dark line which extends from the anterior margin of the clypeus up to the prothorax; a slight impression is to be seen along the middle of the vertex, and another impression, which is sharply bounded on the inside, is situated between the base of the eyes and mandibles.

The prothorax is robust and transverse, and measures from point to point of the lateral spines $8^1/_2$—9 mm.; the anterior transverse groove is angularly curved backwards in the middle; the disk between the lateral spines is raised, has an uneven, coarsely punctured surface, and a mesial smooth streak which is notched at the base opposite the scutellum; the lateral spines are very broad at their base, much less slender than in *apicalis*, and distinctly curved backwards. The scutellum is broadly rounded at the apex, and black along the middle.

The elytra are slightly narrowing towards the apex which is rounded; between the scutellum and the shoulders the base projects forwards so as to form a hump on each side of the scutellum; the elytra are strongly though not densely punctured, and the punctures become smaller towards the suture and the apex; each elytron shows moreover two almost inconspicuous longitudinal costae, one from the middle of the basal hump, the other from between the hump and the shoulder, both disappearing in the steel blue region.

Under surface and legs impunctate, with the exception of the apical ventral segment which shows a few minute punctures. Whereas in *Pasteuri* the prosternal process is rounded in front and behind, it is in *apicalis* bounded in front by a raised transverse ridge. The mesosternal process is alike in both species.

In the male the antonnae are slightly more slender and elongate than in the female, and both the pygidium and apical ventral segment are truncated in nearly straight lines with rounded angles. In the female, however, (and this is likewise the case in the type-specimen of *apicalis*) the pygidium and the apical ventral segment are narrowly notched at the end.

I found the described couple of this species in the Nias-collection, presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. J. D. Pasteur.

Atossa bipartita, sp. n. ♀.

Length 13—15 mm. — Resembling *A. atomaria* Pasc. [1]) from Penang, but easily distinguished from that species by the transverse white line across the middle of the elytra

[1]) Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1866. p. 254; pl. 26, fig. 6.

and by the longitudinal white lines behind the transverse one.

Dark brown, the palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown; covered with a delicate greyish pile and variegated above with white lines and dots. The two basal joints of the antennae entirely, the following joints only on the basal half, covered with a fine grey pubescence; the legs are covered with a similar pubescence which is intermixed with a few erect pale coloured hairs; the antennae are thinly fringed underneath with long pale coloured hairs which disappear, however, towards the tip.

The lower half of the head (the epistomum, labrum and base of mandibles inclusive) covered with a dense pale yellowish pubescence which is interrupted by several bare lines, namely a transverse one separating the face from the epistomum, an oblique one across the cheeks, three vertical straight ones (one along the middle of the face and, on each side of it, another uniting the inner margin of the eyes with that of the corresponding mandible), and finally a J-shaped one between the mesial- and lateral lines. The vertex of the head with two diverging white lines and another behind the eyes, all corresponding with four similar lines on the pronotum of which the outer ones, however, are more or less obliterated.

The pronotum is irregularly wrinkled, and with an irregular smooth space in the middle; the wrinkles are intermixed with a few glossy granules, especially on the flanks. The scutellum is impunctate, transverse, broadly rounded posteriorly.

The elytra distantly covered with large and deep punctures, whereas a few glossy granules are present at the base; they are divided, just before the middle, by a slightly angular transverse line of a white pubescence; their basal half is sparingly speckled with white, their apical half surrounded by a narrow line of a white pubescence and provided along the disk with three irregular similar lines and a few white dots between them.

The sterna are glossy and impunctate and show along the sides spots of a dense pale yellowish pubescence; the abdomen likewise is glossy and impunctate, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segment have a small lateral spot of white hairs at their base, whereas the 5th or apical segment, which *inter alia* is nearly as long as the three preceding segments taken together and shows an impressed line along the middle, is rather broadly margined laterally with a dense pale yellowish pubescence and fringed at the apical margin with long yellowish hairs; the apical margin of the pygidium is deeply notched in the middle.

Hab. Borneo (Diard). — Three female specimens in the Leyden Museum.

There is moreover in the Museum collection a male specimen, likewise ticketed »Diard, Borneo", which differs from the above described female specimens, besides by the sexual differences [1]) and its somewhat larger size and more robust shape, in having the prothorax distinctly longer, more strongly rounded at the sides, and without longitudinal white lines on the disk. I dare, however, not decide whether it is a variety of the male sex of my new species, or the male of an allied species, the more so because its elytra are somewhat rubbed.

The genus *Atossa* Thoms., which contains up to now three species, viz. *strenua* Thoms. from Java (the type of the genus), *atomaria* Pasc. from Penang, and *bipartita* Rits. from Borneo, is perhaps best differentiated from the allied genus *Grammoechus* Thoms., by its more approximate antennary tubers which are separated by a somewhat deeper excavation. The differences in the mandibles, mentioned by Lacordaire (Genera des Coléoptères. IX, 2. p. 497), »slender" or »thick", are merely sexual.

Leyden Museum, October 1890.

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[1]) Longer antennae and forelegs, larger hook at the apex of the antennae, thicker mandibles, different size and conformation of the last abdominal segment, etc.